BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE DAILY PROGRESS:

Daily Paper, 1 month, $2 00 | Daily Paper, 3 months, $6 00
" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

The paper will not be sent to any one without the money in advance; and in all cases it will be stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH. THURSDAY. DEC. 24, 1863. NO. 38.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

One square of ten lines, or less:

One day.....$1 00 | One week.....$ 5 00
Two days.....3 00 | Two weeks.....10 00
Three days.....4 00 | Three weeks.....13 50
Four days.....5 00 | One month.....16 00
Five days.....6 00 | Two months.....27 00

Fifty words or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $1 a square for every insertion.

Advertisements sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious, and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for in advance.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Northern and Mexican News.

MOBILE, Dec. 22.—A special dispatch from Oxford, dated the 22d, says the Chicago *Times* of the 14th contains advices from Arkansas to the 12th, which represent Price as crossing the Red river into Texas with 5,000 troops. Marmaduke is endeavoring to join him. The Federals are in pursuit.

The *Times* also contains New Orleans advices, via Memphis. By an arrival from Vera Cruz the capture of Puebla is confirmed. The roads are generally in possession of guerrillas and French supplies are only carried by heavy escorts.

From the Mississippi and Beyond.

MOBILE, Dec. 22.—Capt. Guard, chief of ordnance of Gen. Gardner, escaped from New Orleans on the 10th.—He confirms the meeting of three gunboats at Fort Jackson. Two transports were sent down at 10 A. M. The gunboats went to Fort Pike in the afternoon and he heard firing in that direction.

A body of Partizans burned two schooners, transporting cattle, on Bayou La Combe, near Manohac.

It is reported that Taylor whipped Franklin on the 11th at the mouth of Red river, driving him to his gunboats, and on the 12th shelled Baton Rouge.

A letter from one of our prisoners on Johnson's Island says that they are on less than half rations. Col. Miles and Capt. Hewitt, Adjutant of Miles' Legion, and Col. Ben. Johnson, 15th Ala., are in irons for trying to escape.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—Six shells were thrown into the city last night. Early this morning several Yankee barges were discovered within two hundred yards of Sumter taking soundings and protected by four Monitors. Our batteries and gunboats opened a heavy fire, when the barges left.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Dec. 22.—Nothing of importance to-day. There has been no firing on the part of the enemy. Our batteries have kept up a slow fire on the enemy's working parties. The fleet remains in about their usual position.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, Dec. 23.—All quiet at Sumter. No firing on the part of the enemy for the past 24 hours. Moultrie has kept up a steady fire on the working parties at Gregg. Some changes are being made both on Gregg and Wagner, the nature of which has not transpired. The fleet remains inactive. The number of vessels about the same. Our gunboats have been practicing to-day, and did some fine shooting.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23.—On Monday the House discussed the bill to put men into service who have heretofore furnished substitutes. The deepest interest was manifested by members and spectators first to last. Various amendments were proposed—one that all who now have substitutes in service, or whose substitutes have died or been disabled, shall be exempt one year from the day the substitute entered the army; another providing compensation, &c. These were voted down. The bill, as amended and passed, is as follows:

Whereas, in the present circumstances of the country, it requires the aid of all who are able to bear arms:

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact. That no person shall be exempted from military service by reason of his having furnished a substitute; provided that nothing in the foregoing clause shall be so construed as to release the substitute from any obligation or liability contracted or assumed by him as such substitute; but this act shall not be construed as to affect persons who, though not liable to render military service, have nevertheless put in substitutes.

This bill was adopted by a vote of 52 to 13.

A motion to reconsider was voted down by a very large majority.

The House passed a bill, agreed to by the Senate yesterday, to pay Provisional Governor of Kentucky $1,000,000 to clothe Kentucky soldiers. This bill awaits the President's approval.

A Senate bill to protect members of Congress from annoyance of passport agents was voted down by 29 to 28.

In the Senate the bill to allow farmers to pay potato tax in money passed and awaits the President's signature.

The Military Committee reported back a bill, heretofore referred to them, to repeal the act authorizing the destruction of property as a military necessity, with a recommendation that it do not pass. The bill was placed on the calendar.

The President sent to the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War in response to an inquiry as to who is now filling the office of Quartermaster General, which elicited a lengthly speech, somewhat severe on the President for appointing Gen. Lawton.

Averill Gone.

RICHMOND, Dec. 23.—A private dispatch from Union, dated yesterday, says the Yankees have not been here. Averill reported to have passed the White Sulphur Springs on the 20th on his return. He was badly worsted. It is reported that one of his largest Regiments, (14th Pennsylvania,) was cut off.

Morgan all Right.

COLUMBIA, Dec. 23.—Gen. John Morgan passed through this city this evening. He walked to Walhalla, South Carolina, and thence by rail.

From East Tennessee.

BRISTOL, Dec. 23.—Our forces are still around Rutledgeville and Morristown. Cannonading was heard there Sunday evening.

Longstreet was unable to follow up his advantage, in consequence of a large number of barefooted men in his command.

Weather cold and mountains covered with snow.

From Lee's Army.

ORANGE C. H., Dec. 23.—Some few prisoners, captured near Warrenton Junction, were brought here to-day.—They report all quiet in their lines.

STRENGTHENING THE ARMY.

Under this head the Savannah *Republican* makes the following sensible remarks:

It is to be feared that a false policy will obtain in our public councils regarding this matter. That the army everywhere needs strengthening, no one will question; but it does not necessarily follow that we shall impart that strength by sending it men. Short sighted people are apt to regard this as the only successful plan for fighting out the revolution. There is a limit in every country to the number of men to be put into the field, and when it is exceeded the army becomes weaker, not stronger. The error, indulged in too far, will not only weaken but absolutely destroy the army.

There is something to be done for troops besides merely putting them into the field—they are to be armed, equipped, clothed and fed, else they cannot remain there or do any effective duty whilst in the service. An army cannot do these things for themselves. The supplies must be created, made ready, and forwarded by another and a distinct class of society, a class whose strength and integrity needs as much to be preserved in time of war as those of the army. Both are important, mutually dependent on each other, and neither can do without the other.

It is a popular error, at least among the unthinking, that in time of war every man should go into the army—indeed that he cannot perform his duty and do his part in the war outside of the army. This will prove a fatal mistake if allowed to control the legislation of the country.—It has already taken possession of the public mind, and if not dispelled by the light of reason and experience, may do an infinite amount of harm. We hate skulking as much as the next one. Every man should do his duty in time of war to the country that protects him and he who contents himself with simply following after his own private thrift is almost as much of an enemy as he who fights against us. Every man has his work to perform in carrying on the war. The planter, the manufacturer, the mechanic, the editor, and numbers of others, if they faithfully discharge their duty, can render a far more valuable service to the army and the country at home than they can with muskets on their shoulders in the field. In fact, it were impossible to conduct the war at all if a sufficient number of these, especially planters, are not left at home to provide for the wants of the army. Bread and meat are to be made, clothing and other supplies of the army to be manufactured, intelligence to be disseminated, the spirit of the people to be kept up and made equal to the necessities of the time, and their liberties guarded against encroachment—all this can be done only by those who remain at home and they constitute as indispensable a class in time of war as the soldiers themselves. As we said before, neither can exist without the other. With our ports blockaded, we have only to stop production in order to close the war to our eternal disgrace.

Let government then beware lest, in attempting to strengthen the army, it should strike it a fatal blow by paralyzing the necessary industry of the country.

That there is a large class who avail themselves of this public necessity to stay at home and by trick and extortion plunder the people of their hard earnings and thus create want and distress, we shall not attempt to deny. This, however, is a necessary evil, greatly disproportioned to the valuable results of labor outside the army, and must consequently be endured. When the legislative power can lawfully bring such land pirates under proper restraints and compel them to be honest and just, it should not fail to strike at the evil.

There is one important fact that is worthy of consideration in this connection; we allude to absenteeism as a source of weakness to the army. Every command in the service is said to be greatly depleted by this cause.—Out of one hundred thousand men enrolled in the old army of Gen. Bragg, it is said that over sixty thousand are absent from duty! Gen. Lee has also suffered nearly if not quite to the same extent. Would it not be wiser for the government to apply itself to the task of bringing these men back to duty, than break down the industry of the country by new levies? We think it would, and that Congress and the State Legislatures should direct their most earnest efforts to this desirable end. We have already on our muster rolls and fit for duty more men than would be necessary to drive every Yankee from the soil of the South with but half an effort. Let the authorities see to it that skulkers are brought back to the post of duty, and we shall hear no more complaints of superior numbers of the enemy, and such disasters in the field as Missionary Ridge and Vicksburg.

RUMORS.—The Petersburg *Express* of Tuesday says:

Passengers from Ivor yesterday afternoon brought up a report that the expedition of negro troops which left Norfolk in the early part of last week, for a raid in the Albemarle region of North Carolina, and who have been reported in the Northern papers as being in possession of Elizabeth City, were met by our forces under Col. Griffin, somewhere in the vicinity of Elizabeth City of South Mills, and a fight came off on Saturday last. The result they could not learn.

We have known for several days that the Confederate troops were endeavoring to interrupt this sable raiding party, and hope to learn that they have been completely overpowered and captured.

THE BOSTON TRAVELER SAYS:—"It is remarkable that notwithstanding all the avenues we have opened into the planting States, most of the Cotton received is that which has run the blockade or been captured in the attempt.—In the first three days of the present week, of 2,119 bales received at New York, 773 bales came from Matamoras 385 bales from Cuba, 185 from Nassau 72 from Carthagena, &c., and only 511 bales by rail road from the interior, and 250 by sea from New Orleans. We are importing from foreign countries much more than we are exporting, and notwithstanding the price of the staple keeps pace with that of gold, the exports from New York are merely nominal."

"Scriptural Views of National Trials," is the title of a book of over 200 pages just issued, a copy of which we have received from the author, Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina. It reviews the origin of our difficulties, and points out "the only true remedy" for present evils.

The enemy are collecting in force at Stevenson, Ala., on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and raiding parties are again committing depredations in North Alabama.

Almost any one can afford a turkey for Christmas dinner this year, for they are only worth fifteen to twenty dollars a pair.

Bank of Washington,
AT GREENSBORO', N. C., Dec. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to Stockholders (in current funds) on and after Friday, January 1, 1864.
M. STEVENSON,
Dec 23-1w* Cashier.

FOUND,

ON MAIN STREET, POCKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book containing a small sum of money. The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement.
Dec 23-tf

BRITTON'S BLUE-BLACK WRITING FLUID,

MANUFACTURED BY J. E. BRITTON, Charlotte, N. C. A superior article. Southern Manufacture. Try it. All bottles warranted.

I am manufacturing an article of Writing Ink, equal, if not superior, to any Inks manufactured North. Ever person who has tried this Ink speaks well of its quality. It has a blue black color, and flows freely from the pen.

It can be had either wholesale or retail by addressing the subscriber.

"For thirteen years, writing done with Ink manufactured from this recipe has been exposed to the sun and air, and is as fast in color, and as good now as when first written with. Orders solicited, and all promptly filled. Address. J. E. BRITTON,
Charlotte, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.

The following recommendation of the superior quality of the ink is given by the gentleman whose name is annexed. He has used the ink and can speak for its good qualities:

CHARLOTTE, June 3, 1863.

Mr. J. E. Britton:—Dear Sir: I have tried your very excellent Writing Fluid, and can truly say that it is superior to any Ink that I have ever seen manufactured in the South. It is equal if not far better, than any Writing Ink made at the North. Every one who will try this Ink can be sure of getting an excellent article.
C. OVERMAN, P. M.,
July 8-tf Charlotte, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

LARGE SALE

GRANGER HOUSE FURNITURE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

I WILL SELL ON MONDAY THE 28TH OF December, on the premises, commencing at 11 o'clock, the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to the Granger Hotel. I may specify a brief catalogue comprising

50 or 60 Feather Beds, Bedsteads,
Hair, Shuck and Cotton Mattresses,
Pillows and Bolsters, Pillow Cases,
Blankets, Comforts, Spreads and Sheets.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
consisting of
Heavy Stone Ware, White, Tumblers, Goblets,
Oak Dining Room Chairs
One Fine set of Parlor Furniture.
Cottage sets of Modern Style.
A number of Bureaus with Mirrors.
Cooking Stoves of very large size
Large Dining Room Stoves, &c., &c.,
—ALSO—
A choice Lot of Bar Fixtures, &c. &c., &c.
—ALSO—

At the same time and place, six fine horses, one Carriage and Harness, and three Buggies and Harness.

The whole offers a rare chance for investment, as many of the articles are scarce and valuable.

Terms—CASH. T. A. GRANGER,
Dec 19-td Goldsboro', N. C.

Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Bulletin copy till day of sale and forward bill to advertiser.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR REFUGEES TO PURchase land in this neighborhood. As I have more land than I necessarily need, I offer for sale one of my plantations in Wake county, eight miles East of Raleigh, lying on Neuse river and Beaver Dam Creek, just above the Milburne Paper Mill, containing about 1250 acres, over one-third of which is open for cultivation. The plantation has on it a good dwelling house, together with all other necessary out-houses. The plantation is in good condition to make the next year's crop, and if desired I will sell everything necessary to make a crop. Confederate money taken, or 6 or 8 per cent. bonds preferred. Possession given immediately.

Any one wishing to purchase can address me at Raleigh, N. C., or will be shown the farm in my absence by my neighbor, R. G. Dunn.
Dec 22-tlJ THOS. B. BRIDGES.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT.

IN ADDITION TO THE HOUSES AND LOTS Already advertised, we will rent to the highest bidder, on Tuesday next, the large two story building and lot, immediately opposite Gen. R. W. Haywood's office. There is all necessary out buildings attached.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 22-3t Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID PIANO, INSIDE WORK ALL NEW, Also a No. 1 Milch Cow, with a young calf. Apply at this office. Dec 22-3t

FOR SALE.

A GOOD GIRL, WHO IS AN EXCELLENT NURSE.
Dec 23-3t* W. R. MILLER.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED BALES COTTON.
Dec 23 3t* W. R. MILLER.

BOOKS OPENED.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL stock of the Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Company will be opened immediately in Raleigh under the superintendence of Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., and Kemp P. Battle, Esq., and at Lockeville under the superintendence of Capt. E. Bryan, J. N. Craig, Esq., and John W. Scott, Esq. THOS. D. HOGG,
Dec 22-3t President Board of Commissioners.

State Journal, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal and Charlotte Bulletin copy three times and forward bill.

READ THIS.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST ME, will present them immediately for payment, and all those indebted to me, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle without delay, and save cost.
Dec 19-t28d. T. A. GRANGER.

I have for rent for the ensuing year, several tenements in the town of Goldsboro'. T. A. G.

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD AT THE MARKET HOUSE, IN Raleigh, on the 1st January, at 12 M., several likely young Negroes. Terms cash. Dec 21-tlJ

LEATHER FOR SALE.

I INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, &c., &c., to my extensive stock of LEATHER, comprising in part as follows:

400 sides Sole Leather
100 sides Harness Leather
200 sides Wax Upper
150 sides Russett Upper
50 dark Morocco Skins
30 dark Pink Linings
1000 pounds Splits

Tanners supplied with Hides, Oil, Tallow, Lampblack and tools.
G. W. BLUFORD,
Hide and Leather Dealer, Main street,
Dec 21-1w* Richmond, Va.

WANTED.

FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. WILL PAY the following prices:

Raccoon Skins	50c. to $1
Musk Skins	$1 to 3
Otter Skins	2 to 6
Muskrat Skins	25c. to 50c.

Other kinds in proportion. Address
G. W. BLUFORD,
Dec 21-1w* Hide and Leather Dealer, Richmond.

TO HATTERS.

50 DOZEN SUPERIOR BLACK SHIVERS, FOR sale at $350 per dozen by
G. W. BLUFORD,
Dec 21-1w* Hide & Leather Dealer, Richmond, Va.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.
EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

BLACK INK! BLACK INK!!

CONGLETON'S VERY SUPERIOR BLACK INK, for sale in large or small quantities. The bottles ink stands. Price per gross $45.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 16 Raleigh, N. C.

500 BUSHELS WANTED.

which the highest market price will be paid, on delivery at my Mills at GENS. OF WHEAT, FOR
Dec 18-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

RALEIGH, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE for this Department. Persons having any quantities will please apply at once. We give LEAD of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE AND LOT IN THE town of Louisburg for the next year. Apply to
T. J. HOLT,
Nov 26-eodtf Raleigh, N. C.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM STATESVILLE, N. C., ON Monday, Dec. 7, a slave man. Said man is of medium height, muddy yellow color, black hair, straight, but a little inclined to curl, had on when he left Statesville a glazed cap, very much worn, dark frock coat, black pants. Said negro left Statesville in company with the 58th N. C. Regiment, and is now probably with them, passing himself off as a free man. He can read and write and is known by the name of HENRY WHITE. May have a forged pass. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of said negro and confinement in any jail so that Wm. P. Moore, of Charlotte, or myself can get him. Said Regiment is now in Randolph co.
JAMES F. LONG,
Dec 15-1w Statesville, N. C.

$500 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REward for the apprehension and confinement in any jail within the State, of WILLIAM FINN, a notorious horse rogue. Said Finn deserted from Company E, 59th Regiment North Carolina Cavalry about eight months ago, is about thirty years old, about five feet eight or nine inches high, light hair, fair complexion, skin of the face approaching redness, blue eyes, with sharp, keen look, nose somewhat roman, milky outer look, slow to speak, but when he does speak he speaks short. On some occasions he has passed himself by the name of Johnston.

I have reason to believe the said Finn stole from me on the night of the 7th, (this month,) my fine bay MARE, saddle and bridle. The mare was two years old last Spring, sixteen or seventeen hands high, red bay with black mane and tail, several skinned marks in her forehead; the saddle was of Spanish form, with loose hog skin seat, wool padded on the tree; the seat was stitched. I will give a liberal reward for the delivery of my mare, or for any information that will lead to her recovery.

My residence is on Dutch Buffalow Creek, about ten miles South-east from Concord, Cabarrus county. My address, Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, N. C.
WM. A SMITH,
Nov 16-aow6w Concord, N. C.

Columbia Guardian will publish once a week for 6 weeks.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS OF 8 AND 7 PER CENT CERTIFIcates, (for Coupon Bonds of the Confederate States,) issued by George W. Mordecai, Esq., late Depositary, are hereby informed that their Bonds are ready for delivery at my office in this city.
C. B. HARRISON, C. S. D.,
Dec 22-3t Raleigh, N. C.

LABORERS WANTED.

PIEDMONT R. R., CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Danville, Dec. 7th, 1863.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO HUNDRED ABLE-BODied negroes to work upon this Rail Road. They will be exclusively under the care and direction of the Company, and preparations have been made to ensure good quarters, sufficient food and proper medical attention. The work to be done by them lies about half way between Danville and Greensboro' N. C., in a healthy country, and as secure from raids as any to be found. For such hands I will pay the following prices: $52 per month the owner clothing the hand; for well grown boys, $25 per month—$300 per annum, the Company furnishing the usual clothing; $200 for the six months from the 1st January, to 1st July, the Company furnishing only the summer clothing; $60 per month, or $400 per annum, for negro carpenters. I will also give employment, during good behavior, to overseers who can bring with them to the work, a force of 12 to 15 men of proper qualifications, and these hands may be worked under them if preferred. For such service I will pay $60 per month and board. To any person who will collect and bring into this office a force of negro men, (subject to my inspection and approval,) hired for the year, or half year, on the above terms, I will pay a bonus of Ten Dollars per capita, for each hand received.
E. T. D. MYERS, Capt Engineers,
Dec 17-t 10 J Chief Engineer P. R. R.

TO THE HOLDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Dec. 17th, 1863.

BY THE TERMS OF THE ORDINANCE OF THE Convention, under which all the 8 per cent. bonds of this State were issued, they are payable at the pleasure of the State; and by the 5th section of the act of the General Assembly, ratified 20th December, 1862, the Treasurer is directed to raise funds as therein prescribed, and to pay off by the 1st day of January, 1865, the State bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest, unless the holders of said bonds will exchange them for 6 per cent. bonds payable on the 1st of January, 1893, with coupons for the interest, payable semi-annually at the Treasury, in which case he is authorised and directed to make such exchange." The Treasury being now provided with the funds contemplated by said Act, I hereby notify all holders of said 8 per cent. bonds, to present them at the Treasury for payment or exchange for 6 per cent. bonds.
JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

*The word "by," which is in the act as ratified, is omitted by accident in the printed act. Dec 18 6t

The State Journal and Richmond Examiner will please copy six times and send account to the Treasurer.

Provost Marshal's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 14, 1863.

ALL PERSONS RESIDING IN THE CITY OF Raleigh holding substitute papers will present the same at this office as early as possible for examination, as all irregular papers are to be sent to the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond, Va., for approval.
SAMUEL B. WATERS,
Dec 15-2w Capt. and E. O. for city of Raleigh.

NORTH CAROLINA EXPRESS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THIS COMpany, chartered at the present session of the Legislature, was, on yesterday, organised. The first meeting of the subscribers for the election of officers, and other business, will be held in the town of Wilmington, on Saturday, 10th of January, 1864.
Dec 19 cawtd. S. L. FREMONT, President.

WANTED.

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, A GOOD COOK, Washerwomen and Ironer, for which a good hire will be paid. Any person having one will please apply at once at
Dec 19-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL OPEN A SCHOOL IN THE TOWN OF Pittsboro on Wednesday, the 6th of January next, for the instruction of boys in the Latin, Greek and French Languages, and in the higher branches of English. Board can be obtained on reasonable terms in the village.
JNO. N. WASHINGTON,
Dec 17-10 J Pittsboro, N. C.

WANTED,

$20,000 IN NORTH CAROLINA TREASURY Notes, 1s and 2s, wanted for which the highest premium will be paid.
Oct 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

WANTED.

A WHITE WOMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS Housekeeping and the care of Children, and can come well recommended, can secure a good home and good wages by applying at the PROGRESS OFFICE.
Nov 26-tf

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress.
July 31-tf

NURSE WANTED.

One [illegible] WANTS A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse, for which a liberal hire will be paid. Apply to EDITOR PROGRESS.

STOCK [illegible] RICHARDSON & CO.
June 24 [illegible]

STATE DIRECTORY.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B. Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Asst.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rose, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Senior Adjutant General.
Captain William B Guthrie, Deputy do
Captain Thomas Bragg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James M Foster, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Orange, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. John H. Heathman, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas M Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert S Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford. 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3d Circuit, Nich M Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon; Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F H Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J H Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr., of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ——— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!!

A NEW SUPPLY ON HAND FOR 1864. SINGLE copies 25. Deductions made for 1 doz. or more. Send orders soon or you will be too late.
BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
Dec 18-2w* Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

WANTED TO HIRE,

AT THE RALEIGH BAYONET FACTORY, FOR the next year, seven Negro Blacksmiths. None need apply except No. 1 Smiths.
Dec 14-2w* HECK, BRODIE & CO.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 11, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPA ny have declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable in Confederate currency, on and after Monday the 5th day of January, 1864.
Dec 12 3taw5J W. W. KASS, Treasurer.

RANAWAY—$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, NEAR Raleigh, my negro man SAUNDERS. He is black, about 45 years of age, 5½ feet high; has lost one of his front teeth; is bow-legged, and speaks fluently and politely when spoken to. He is probably endeavoring to reach Newbern. I will give $100 reward for his apprehension, if out of Wake county, and $50 if caught in Wake.
Dec 10-tf HENRY K. BRYAN.

NOTICE!!

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN UNDER THE appellation of Lock & Farris, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm, and all to whom the concern is indebted, will please settle and present their claims to C. M. Farris, by whom the business will in future be conducted.

C. M. Farris tenders his acknowledgements to the patrons of the old firm for their liberality and punctuality, and respectfully requests a continuance of the same under his auspices.
CHAS. M. FARRIS.
Sept 8-tf

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUsiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches. June 26 6m

WANTED.

COUPONS OF THE OLD NORTH CAROLINA Sixes, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.
Aug 28-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $8,00, the book will be sent by mail, postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh N. C.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE estates of Benj. Marriott, J. K. Marriott, John C. Marriott and Isaac Proctor, will present them to my Attorney, Silas H. Rogers, or myself, immediately, as I desire to settle up the above estates at once.
[illegible] Administrator, &c.
Dec 3-tf

FARM FOR RENT.

WE HAVE A FARM CONTAINING 250 ACRES, lying on the waters of Swift and Sauls Hill Creeks, seven miles South of Raleigh, immediately on the Eagle Mill leading to Fayetteville. A Dwelling and necessary out-houses are on the place. Terms accommodating. For particulars enquire of
CURTIS & LITCHFORD,
Nov 26-tf Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, DEC. 28, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $6 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1.50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

The Principals of Substitutes.

Whether Congress shall pass a law ordering the immediate enrollment of the principals of substitutes or not, some bill will be passed that will be so framed as to reach most of them, and they had as well make their arrangements accordingly. The members from Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and the trans-Mississippi whose constituents are screened from taxation and conscription by the presence of Federal bayonets are determined that the small portion of territory, parts of four or five States yet free from invasion, shall "support" the government. They intend to look to our "loyalty," even to the "last man and the last dollar." We hope the Quartermaster Department will at once receive orders to prepare straight jackets for the "honorable" members of Congress, and to provide suitable quarters for those whose madness shall hereafter assume a dangerously violent shape.

We copy the following from the House proceedings of Monday:

"THE SUBSTITUTE QUESTION—REPORT FROM THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Hilton, from the Military Committee, to whom was referred the bill making persons liable to military service who are now exempt therefrom by reason of having furnished substitutes, reported the following bill:

"A Bill to be entitled an Act to amend the law in relation to substitutes:

"Whereas, Through frauds perpetrated on the Government, under the clause of the act approved April 16, 1862, which granted the privilege that persons not liable to military duty might be received for those who were, our armies have been deprived of the services of men necessary for the public defence.—Therefore,

"Sec. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That in all cases where substitutes, received under the provisions of the above (or any other) law, have deserted, or shall hereafter desert, the obligation of the principal shall revive upon the desertion of the substitute being established and attested under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

"Sec. 2. In all cases where a substitute has proved unfit for the discharge of the ordinary duties of a soldier, by reason of physical or mental incapacity, existing at the time he was received as a substitute, the obligation of the principal shall revive upon such incapacity being established and attested under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

"Sec. 3. In all cases where a man, who is a substitute, would be liable to enrollment for military service under existing or future laws, if he were not already in the army, the principal is hereby declared to be subject to such enrollment."

The bill was ordered to be printed, and will come up to-day (Tuesday) for consideration."

This is the report of the Military Committee and it will pass—if not in the present shape in some other. It will certainly not be modified in any way to benefit the principals of substitutes. Congress is after this class of people and means to have them, sooner or later, the whole of them, and they may settle up their affairs, invest their "currency" and prepare to "go in."

True, there will be some murmuring about injustice, breaking faith, &c., but what care law-makers and rulers, who have broken almost every pledge they have made to the citizen and destroyed the value of their own currency by violations of sacred pledges, for that? Faith! What do tyrants and demagogues care for faith?

A universal conscription from 16 to 55, and the impressment of all surplus provisions from everybody! Who can be otherwise than hopeful at the prospect?

Illegal Impressments—Tired of Tyranny.

Even the chivalry of South Carolina are beginning to tire of the tyranny which is gradually but surely fastening itself upon them, and the papers of the first State to secede, which a year ago could see no guile in the head of the government or any of the thousands of subordinates who did his bidding, begin to menace and threaten those who are tyrannizing over them. If the people are to be robbed of everything they have in the way of property and provisions, the sooner they accept any protection that will keep them from starving, the better.

We copy the following two articles from a single number of the *South Carolinian*:

"IMPRESSMENT.—Although the following letter was not intended for publication, we think the public interest will be benefitted by calling the attention of the proper officer to the manifest illegality and oppression there mentioned. Unless Congress or the State takes some measure to correct the evil, the spirit of the people will not brook the injustice practiced by officials.

At Salem, N. C., recently, 500 barrels of flour, purchased for the poor of Wilmington by its authorities, were seized and detained.

We will endeavor to get the publication of a copy of the resolutions adopted by our Council relative to the subject of impressments.

FORT [illegible], S. C., Dec. [illegible], 1863.

Gibbes, Editor Carolinian, Columbia, S. C.

MY DEAR SIR—I wrote out an advertisement of an estate sale, and requested the *Carolinian* to copy from the 21st to the 29th inst.; but since that time I have received orders from the Commissary of this District forbidding the sale of any produce—corn, wheat, pork, hogs, &c. This is a step I fear will serve to hurry our cause to an end, in a short time, unless countermanded. We are not under the order allowed to sell such things, (provisions to soldiers' families, the poor or non-producer.) If this is the sense of the Impressment Act it deserves the severest censure from the people, as inhumane and short-sighted. Please, therefore, do not copy the advertisement, as it would be a disappointment to the people. I am, very respectfully, &c.,

"WHY IS IT?—While our people are anxious to do their duty to the Government, and are all interested in our noble soldiery, it is galling to be made the victims of illegal exaction. All are disposed to meet the requisitions of the Government, but is there any reason in impressing the necessaries of life before the tithe is collected? Why should corn and bacon be impressed before the Government dues are collected? Officers of the Government should beware how they try the endurance of the people. They will not submit to injustice. For God's sake, don't let rebellion be produced. We are fighting in a common cause."

This system of impressment of grain and provisions is going on all over this State, and the insolence and tyranny of some of the agents of the government is such as to cause all good men to pray for any peace and to be willing to accept any government that will respect the rights of persons and property. A gentleman from Granville informed us a day or two ago that an officer of the government had impressed even the syrup that he had made for the use of his own family, and on being remonstrated with, the swaggerer told him he had no rights and could have no property but what the government was disposed to allow him!

Have we any laws but the bayonet? Is this a christian land? Have we honest, christian rulers? Is this the feast to which we were invited? Is this the land of milk and honey, of good laws and good government, free from all the contaminating influences of the rascally Yankees, that secession was to open up to us? Verily, we are getting our reward.

THE ASSAULT ON KNOXVILLE—YANKEE ACCOUNT OF THE GALLANTRY OF THE CONFEDERATES.

The New York papers contain a long account of the assault made by a portion of Gen. Longstreet's force on Knoxville. The night had been very cold, and at dawn next morning the Confederates were seen advancing in three lines to the assault. A heavy artillery fire was immediately opened upon them. Despite the storm of canister which howled around them on came the rebel host, with brigade front, slowly pouring over the railroad cut, and anon quickening in motion as the ground presented less obstruction, until at last, emerging from the nearest timber, they broke into

THE CHARGE.

Across the open space which intervened between the timber and the fort, and which was crossed with logs and the stumps of felled trees, they now came at impetuous speed. The first check was given when the foremost of the column stumbled over a line of telegraph wire, which had been stretched through the low brush and coiled from stump to stump out of ordinary view. As they halted here momentarily, one falling over another, until the cause of the obstruction was discovered, our batteries in the fort had full play, and Benjamin, Buckley, and Bremer poured in their rounds quick and fast, while the infantry of Ferrero kept up a galling fire with musketry. The embrasures of the fort and the whole line of the parapet blazed at once with discharges. Still the rebels pressed on, their battle-flags of red, with cross of blue, floating defiantly above their head, over the serried line of bayonets. Rallying over the temporary obstruction, leaping the stumps and logs, and pushing through the brush, they were within pistol shot of the fire. Our men, during the last few minutes, had received orders to reserve their fire until each could single out his target at close range, while Benjamin treble-shotted his guns and Buckley loaded with his terrible canister.

THE REPULSE, ROUT, AND RETREAT.

And now together all launched forth. The effect was terrific. Broken in their line, a few of the more desperate of the rebels sprang into the ditch, clambered up the glacis, and almost side by side with the flag of the Union planted the banner of treason. But, confused, panic-stricken, the rear of the column gave way and retreated down the hill; others, again, afraid to advance or retire in the face of what was certain death, and appalled by the heaps of slain which strewed the field, threw down their arms and surrendered. The most desperate—and a gallant band they were—remained fast by their officers, who valiantly kept the lead to the very fort itself, and following them as they jumped into the ditch, attempted to scale the glacis, each to receive his death wound as his head appeared above the parapet. A captain, in words which would sound oddly at so thrilling a moment, and in language more forcible than polite demanded the surrender of the garrison as he pushed his body through one of the embrasures and faced the very muzzle of the cannon. His answer was the discharge of the piece, when, rent limb from limb, his mangled corpse, or what was left of it, was hurled outward into the air. His comrades, still lurking around the corners of the trench, essaying by every means to get within the work, were now subjected to the fire of hand-grenades, which Lieut. Benjamin extemporized by cutting short his fuses, which he lit, when he tossed the shells over the edge of the parapet. Baffled at every point, and finding themselves unsupported by the rest of the charging column, they surrendered, and were hauled within the fort, though not until the trench was piled with the dead and dying.

As the main body gave way and fell back the carnage among them was fearful. Their disordered line at length disappeared within the timber, while wild hurras went up from our victorious boys. A few straggling shots around the angle of the fort and in the trenches, mingled with the heartrending moans of the wounded and dying, and the fight was over.—The grand assault had been made and repulsed; the storming party which had advanced so lately in all the pride and confidence of veterans had met an enemy their equal at least, and was now a scattered mob in the woods beyond. In short, Knoxville was still ours.

A TRUCE—BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

And now, how sudden the transformation of foe from fiend to angel! The agonizing cries of the wounded and dying called out the bravest strife, humanity, and on the very spot of carnage. Before the combatants were strong relieved by Capt. they now commingled in the, who were to their wounded in the trenches canteens of water and Swingers and [illegible] assisting [illegible]

liquor. The trench presented a ghastly sight, with the mangled bodies and pools of blood, while the field [illegible] strewn with the same [illegible] Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Buckner and Babcock, Gen. P[illegible]er's staff, [illegible] with their appearance with a [illegible] and passed out upon the Kingston [illegible] and until halted by the [illegible] They were met, after a brief delay, by Col. Serrell, of Gen. Longstreet's staff, when a cessation of hostilities was agreed upon, to last until 5 p. m., to permit the return of the dead who were lying along our lines, and the exchange of the wounded.

The following is a copy of the letter which led to the establishment of the truce:

HEADQ'RS, NINTH ARMY CORPS,
Knoxville, East Tenn., Nov. 29, 1863.

Maj. Gen. McLaws or other Officers Commanding Confederate Forces on Kingston Road:—

General—Under instructions from Major General Burnside, commanding the Army of the Ohio, I address you this communication for the purpose of offering a cessation of hostilities for sufficient time to arrange for the removal of your wounded lying in front of my lines. Lt. Col. Bowen, A. A. G., the bearer of this communication, is authorized to make such arrangements for this purpose as may be agreed upon.

Your obedient servant, ROBERT B. POTTER,
Brig. Gen. Com'd'g.

The ambulances from both sides now met on the neutral ground, and the dead were carried back to the rebel line, where they were buried by their late comrades. The officers commingled, from General down to Lieutenants, and so also did the soldiers, until their officers ordered them back to their respective places. Nearly a hundred of the rebel wounded had been carried into the city and cared for at the hospital of the Ninth corps. By direction of Dr. Wilder our ambulances, with some of those of the rebels driven by Union soldiers, went back into the city, obtained such of the wounded as were not fit to be held as prisoners of war, and delivered them on the dividing line, where our ambulances—drivers being exchanged in turn—went within the rebel line and obtained our wounded.

So much delay ensued in doing all this that the truce was extended beyond seven o'clock, the opposing officers still remaining together, chatting in the most agreeable manner upon every topic which suggested itself. Finally the last wounded Union soldier was obtained, the last ambulance returned within our works, the officers of the contending armies who had mutually found and greeted many old friends and classmates, shooks hands with the utmost cordiality and parted. In a few minutes the firing of the pickets indicated the resumption of hostilities. It may be well.

AN INSIDE VIEW.

A Richmond clerkship of fifteen hundred a year is no very fat birth, however much we may envy Government officials, as the following dialogue between an Editor, a Clerk and a Member of Congress will show. We copy from the *Whig*:

DIALOGUE BETWEEN AN EDITOR, A CLERK AND A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Editor.—"Good morning, Mr. Clerk. I am glad to see you thriving so well on Confederate pap. You look sleek and fat and live well. That coat you have on seems to be of the first quality—English broadcloth, I should say."

Clerk.—"That coat was, once, a good one. It has been in constant wear since the Government was organized, and is, as you see, out at the elbows. 'Fat and sleek,' you say, I look! Why, if you had eyes, you might count every bone in my body. 'Live well!'—Yes, if prisoners' fare—bread and water—be fine living, I live well."

Editor.—"You don't mean to say that you live on bread and water! You don't mean to say that you do not dine every day on ham and turkey, roast beef, venison, game of some kind, oysters fried and stewed, with fine pastry and all sorts of delicacies?"

Clerk.—"I mean to say that I, my wife and family five of us in all, live on bread and water, and that it takes every cent of the income I receive from the Government, to pay my baker."

Mem. Cong.—"But the Government never undertook to maintain your family."

Clerk.—"No, but it undertook to pay me for my services fifteen hundred dollars, which, if paid in gold and silver, would be sufficient to support me and my family."

Mem. Cong.—"How do you clothe yourselves?"

Clerk.—"We wear our old clothes, which, as you see, are threadbare enough. Those of us who belong to the Battalion, have managed to purchase a single suit at Government price; but the rest of us, old, infirm, disabled men, want clothes of all kinds—shoes, coats, overcoats, hats and female apparel for our families, and we have no money to buy them. It is much as we can do to buy bread."

Mem. Cong.—"How do you supply yourselves with fuel?"

Clerk.—"Go without it, for the most part."

Mem. Cong.—"What, in this cold weather?"

Clerk.—"Yes, we and our families suffer equally from hunger and cold."

Editor.—Why don't you take your family to a hotel or boarding-house?"

Clerk.—"Because the boarding-houses are broken up; or charges from $8 to $10 a day."

Mem. Cong.—"How then do you live?"

Clerk.—"A gentleman, with a family, rents one or two furnished rooms at $50 to $100 per month, and, if he does not live on bread, hires a cook from $10 to $20 per month—a laundress at $4 to $5 per dozen, while the doctor's bills depend upon the number that have perished from cold, hunger, insufficient clothing and other causes. That is the usual mode of living among the clerks, if living it can be called. Do you mean to do anything for them this session?"

Mem. Cong.—"Doubtful. The soldiers would complain if we did."

Clerk.—"But Government feeds and clothes the soldiers and pays them something besides. It does neither for the employees in the civil departments, and yet it could not continue its operations without them. They set the wheels of Government in motion and keep them perpetually moving."

Mem. Cong.—"Perhaps we may give you rations."

Clerk.—"I understand the Secretary of War and the Commissary General say they can not be furnished."

Mem. Cong.—"Well, we must do something for you; raise your salaries—say 25 per cent."

Clerk.—"What a gratuity! Enough to purchase, once a month, a decent breakfast. Were you to double our present pay, you would only give us a fifth of what the Government promised us."

Mem. Cong.—"But that would be $3,000 $250."

Clerk.—"In Confederate currency we could give, a mighty incentive, but the least the specie standard; till the currency is restored to [illegible], the allowance and as most of us have [illegible] its operation from should be struck and [illegible] it would be a measure of the first of July justice at that; but what would justice [illegible]? What would Buncombe think of it."

Mem. Cong.—"Never mind what your constituents would think. Do what is right and what is absolutely necessary if you would cultivate the departments of your Government [illegible]. The people of this country are too just, and too high-minded to wish any class of their public servants to work for them without being properly compensated for their services."

Mem. Cong.—"I believe it, but I believe it. Well, we will do the best for you that we can. You may rest assured we will."

Clerk.—"We hope and trust you will understand that we are now reduced nearly [illegible] starvation; that is, that your cultivated [illegible] starve, doled out [illegible], with the [illegible] life. Whatever [illegible] procure the [illegible] do it quickly, [illegible] us we pray you [illegible] it, if you please, with the least possible delay, recollecting the old maxim—*bis dat qui cito dat*."

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS—CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HER BRITANIC MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND THAT OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

FROM NAPOLEON TO VICTORIA.

"Madam, my Sister: In face of the events which daily arise and press themselves on attention, I deem it indispensable to impart my whole thought to the sovereigns to whom the destiny of nations is confided. On all occasions when great convulsions have shaken the foundations and deranged the limits of states, solemn compacts have followed to reduce to order the new elements, and to recognize, while revising them, the changes that have been effected. Such was the object of the Treaty of Westphalia in the seventeenth century, and of the negotiations of Vienna in 1815. It is on this last foundation that the political edifice of Europe now rests; and nevertheless, your majesty is not ignorant, it is crumbling to pieces on all sides. If one considers attentively the situations of the different countries, it is impossible not to admit that on almost all points the treaties of Vienna are destroyed, modified, disregarded or menaced. Hence there are duties without rights, rights without title, pretensions without restraint—a peril the more formidable, since the improvements produced by civilization, which has united peoples together by an identity of material interests, would render war still more destructive. This is a matter for serious reflection. Let us not delay taking a decision until sudden and irresistible events disturb our judgment and draw us, in spite of ourselves, in opposite directions. I now, therefore, propose to your majesty to regulate the present and to secure the future by means of a congress. Summoned to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but brought up in the school of adversity, it is, perhaps, less allowable for me than for others to ignore the rights of sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of peoples.—Thus, I am ready, without any preconceived system, to bring to an international council a spirit of moderation and justice, the ordinary portion of those who have undergone so many different trials. If I take the initiative in such an overture I do not yield to an impulse of vanity, but because I am the sovereign to whom ambitious projects have mostly been attributed. I have it at heart to prove, by this frank and loyal overture, that my sole object is to arrive, without convulsion, at the pacification of Europe. If this proposal be agreed to, I beg your majesty to accept Paris as the place of meeting. If the princes, allies and friends of France, should think fit to enhance, by their presence, the authority of the deliberation, I shall be proud to offer them cordial hospitality. Europe will, perhaps, see some advantage in the capital whence the signal of confusion has so often arisen becoming the seat of conference destined to lay the basis of a general pacification. I take this opportunity of renewing to you the assurance of the high esteem and inviolable friendship with which I am,

Madam, my sister,
Your majesty's good brother,
PARIS, Nov. 4. NAPOLEON.

FROM EARL RUSSELL TO EARL COWLEY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 12.

MY LORD: Her majesty the Queen having been pleased to refer to her confidential servants a letter of the Emperor Napoleon, addressed to her majesty on the subject of a congress, I proceed to inform you of the view which her majesty's government take of the proposal contained in it. The letter invites her majesty to take part in a congress, to be held in Paris, on the affairs of Europe. I am commanded in the first place to inform your excellency that her majesty's government see in this step a proof of the interest taken by his imperial majesty in the welfare of Europe. I will now proceed to remark on the ground stated for this proposal, and then examine the proposal itself. His imperial majesty observes that on all occasions when great convulsions have shaken the foundations and deranged the limits of states, solemn compacts have been entered into, having for their object to reduce to order the new elements, and to recognize, while revising them, the changes that have been effected. Such was the object of the treaty of Westphalia in the seventeenth century, and of the negotiations of Vienna, in 1815. On this last foundation the political edifice of Europe now rests, and nevertheless, his imperial majesty observes, it is crumbling to pieces on all sides. The Emperor goes on to state that, if the situation of the different countries is attentively considered, it is impossible not to admit that in almost all points the treaties of Vienna are destroyed, modified, disregarded or menaced.

When so important a proposal as that which the Emperor has put forth is made to rest on certain grounds, it is our duty to examine carefully the grounds themselves. Nearly half a century has elapsed since the treaties of 1815 were signed. The work was somewhat hurried by the necessity of giving repose to Europe after so many convulsions. Yet the changes made in this period of fifty years have not been more than might have been expected from the lapse of time, the progress of opinion, the shifting policy of governments, and the varying exigencies of nations. If we take half a century from the peace of Westphalia to 1700, or a similar period from the peace of Utrecht to 1763, we shall find those periods marked by extensive changes, as well as the period which has elapsed between 1815 and 1863. Yet it was not thought necessary at the epochs mentioned to proceed to a general revision either of the treaty of Westphalia or the treaty of Utrecht. It is the conviction of Her Majesty's Government that the main provisions of the treaty of 1815 are in full force, that the greater number of these provisions have not been in any way disturbed, and that on those four nations rests the balance of power in Europe, instead of saying that the treaty of Vienna [illegible] to exist, or that it is destroyed, [illegible], disregarded or menaced, portions of it have become. Some of the modifications, other questions place have received the sanctions which have [illegible] powers, and now form part of the [illegible] of all of Europe.

[illegible] proposed to give those changes a more general and solemn sanction? Is such a work necessary?—Will it contribute to the peace of Europe? Other portions of the treaty of Vienna have been disregarded or set aside, and the changes thus made *de facto* have not been recognized *de jure* by all the powers of Europe. Is it proposed to obtain from powers which have not hitherto joined in that recognition a sanction to those changes? Lastly come those parts of the treaty of Vienna which are menaced, and upon those portions the most important questions of all arise. What is the nature of the proposals to be made on this subject by the Emperor Napoleon? In what direction would they tend? And, above all, are they, if agreed to by a majority of the powers, to be enforced by arms? When the sovereigns or ministers of Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain met at Verona in 1823, upon the affairs of Spain, the first four of those powers carried into effect their resolutions by means of armed forces, in spite of the protest of Great Britain. Is this example to be followed at the present congress in case of disagreement? Upon all these points Her Majesty's government must obtain satisfactory explanations before they can come to any decision upon the proposal made by the [illegible]eror. Her Majesty's Government would be ready discuss with France and other powers, by despatch correspondence, any specified questions upon which [illegible] might be attained, and European peace by more securely established. But they would [illegible] appreciation than confidence from the [illegible] of a congress of sovereigns and ministers with [illegible] objects, ranging over the map of Europe, and [illegible] ing hopes and aspirations which they might [illegible] themselves unable either to gratify or to quiet. Her Majesty's Government have no reason to doubt the Emperor Napoleon would bring into such [illegible] sently a spirit of moderation and of justice. [illegible] feel confident that his object is to give security [illegible] peace of Europe. The only question is as to [illegible] means by which that object is to be attained.

You are directed to read and give a copy of [illegible] dispatch to M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

I am, &c., [illegible]

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.—The Richmond [illegible] examiner of Tuesday says:

A strong force of our cavalry, on Wednesday crossed the Rappahannock, and, making a raid [illegible] of Meade's army, tore up the Orange and Alexandria Railroad at Catlett's station. The enemy will soon find out the object of this expedition.

Faro dealing is still carried on in Richmond. Rustic gentlemen are nightly fleeced of their [illegible] months after a treaty of peace" promises to pay the whipping post law of the Virginia Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER says "the 'rebels' in Richmond seem to have a hankering after 'greenbacks' which seems unaccountable, if they have a remnant of faith in their independence and sovereignty," one of the attributes of which is to issue money.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, Dec. 24th, 1863.

A MEDICAL EXAMINING BOARD, Consisting of

Surgeon HENRY JOYNER,
Surgeon E. B. HAYWOOD,

will meet in the town of Oxford, on Wednesday, the [illegible] of January.

At Roxboro, Person county, on Saturday, the [illegible] January.

At Yanceyville, Caswell county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 11th and 12th of January.

At Hillsborough, on Thursday, the 14th of January.

At Graham, in Alamance county, on Saturday, the 16th of January.

At Pittsboro, in Chatham county, on Monday and Tuesday, the 18th and 19th of January, for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption from Home Guard duty on account of physical disability.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General.

Dec 24-d18J

NOTICE.

ON THE 14TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1864, at the Smithfield Hotel, in Smithfield, I will expose to public sale all the FURNITURE belonging to said House, consisting of Beds and Bedsteads and Furniture, Tables, Washstands, Bowls and Pitchers, Chairs, Andirons, and many other things too tedious to mention. Cash or [illegible] received for all if preferred, or six month's time.

Dec 24-14t* Y. N. THORNTON.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec. 15th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

I. THE FOLLOWING ACT OF THE GENERAL Assembly of North Carolina is published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of the State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence," shall make or [illegible] for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act [illegible] tener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill, which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless when called into the service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters; provided, they shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in the act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt county commissioners appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular wheelers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate government, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies; *Provided*, that this exemption shall only apply to the drills prescribed in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, each Captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars, and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend at any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars; *Provided*, that every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be assessed by regimental and company courts martial, and judgments are to be entered up and the fines collected in the same mode and in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Guard for Home defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That when the presence of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guard for home defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by draft of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this the 14th day of December, A. D., 1863.

R. S. DONNELL, S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

I, JNO. P. H. RUSS, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 14th December, 1863.
JNO. P. H. RUSS,
Sec'y of State.

II. The company drills required by the 1st section of the foregoing act will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, July, August, September, November, and December, and the Battalion drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the foregoing act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, appprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for home defence, but may not exempt from duty when the Guard for home defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE.

R. G. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

Dec 24-dtd

All daily papers in the State copy one week and other papers two weeks.